

FOUR-DAY FIGHT
IS DESCRIBED

Lord Kitchener Tells Officially
of Desperate Resistance
Made by British Army
Against Overwhelming Odds

GERMAN CASUALTIES
ARE ENORMOUS

Twelfth Lancers and Royal
Scots Greys Rout Enemy in
Brilliant Fashion—General
French's Estimate of Losses

LONDON, Aug. 31.—After four days of desperate fighting, with casualties of between 5,000 and 8,000, the British army in France is rested and ready for the next great battle, according to an announcement today by Lord Kitchener. The statement, which was issued through the medium of the Official Press Bureau, follows:

"There has been a four-day battle—on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of August. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defence.

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front.

"On Monday, the 24th, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge. This effort was frustrated by the skill and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted on the enemy, who, in dense formation and in enormous masses, marched forward again and again to storm the British lines.

"Continuous fighting proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, although not on the scale of the previous two days. On the night of the 25th, the British army occupied the line of Cambrail, Landreles and Le Cateau. (Cambrail is a fortified town in the Department of the Nord, forty-two miles north of Lille, on the River Scheldt; Le Cateau is fourteen miles east by south-east of Cambrail.)

"It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was impossible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

"The battle on this day (the 26th) was a most severe and desperate one. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted, and at length extricated themselves in good order, though with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy, except those the horses of which had been killed, and those which had been damaged.

"General French estimates that during the whole of these operations from the 23rd to the 26th (inclusive) his losses amounted to 5,000 or 8,000 men, while, on the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attack across the open and through their dense formation, are out of all proportion to those we have suffered.

"In Landreles alone on the 25th, as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street, which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away.

"A panic among Germans
"A frightful panic ensued, and it is estimated 500 or 600 German wounded were left in this street alone. Another incident which may be chosen from many like it, was the charge of the German Guard Cavalry Division upon the British Twelfth Cavalry Brigade, when the German cavalry was thrown back with great losses and in absolute disorder. These are examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during the engagements, and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme penalty for every forward march they have made.

"Since the 25th, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its extreme exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements amounting to double the losses sustained already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is now again ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits.

"Today the day is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French army attacked vigorously on the right and has for the time brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Brilliant Cavalry Action
"Sir John French also reports that on the 28th the British Fifth Cavalry Brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry in the course of which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy and captured a large number in flight.

"It might be remembered throughout that our operations in France are vast and that we are not on one wing of the whole field of battle. This strategic position of ours and our allies is such that decisive victories of our armies in France probably would be fatal to the enemy. A continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops, can, if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion."

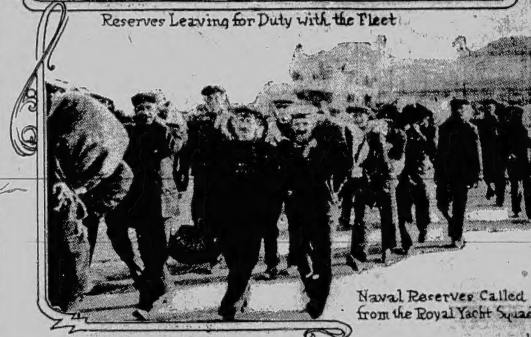
Scenes in England Upon Outbreak of European War



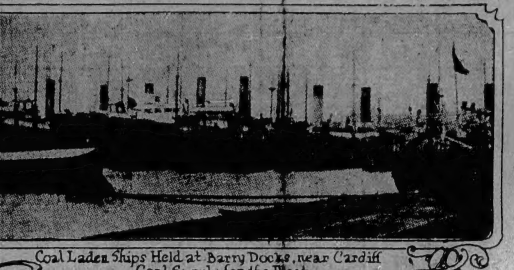
Reservist Leaving for Duty with the Fleet



A Coast Guard in War Kit Carrying



Naval Reserves Called from the Royal Yacht Squadron

Coal-Laden Ships Held at Barry Docks, near Cardiff
Coal Supply for the Fleet

Coast Guards from Ireland, Embarking

TURKEY MAY DECLARE WAR

Germany Pours Men into Constantinople
—British Issues Warning to Porte

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent, in an article printed today, says:

"Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is now only a matter of a few days—possibly a few hours. All efforts of the powers of the Triple Entente have failed, and the London Embassy admits the situation very grave. The military party, now dominant in Constantinople, has reached the conclusion that this is the best time to secure the restoration of Macedonia and the Aegean Islands.

"German officers and men are being poured into Constantinople to help the Turkish army and navy. Turkey apparently counts on the Balkan States quarrelling among themselves while Turkey fights Greece, but it seems likely that Turkey's declaration of war against Greece will be regarded as hostile by the Triple Entente, which will send a fleet to dispose of all the Turkish and German ships.

"The British Government has warned Turkey plainly that in starting any campaign at this time she signs her own death warrant."

PRINCE ALBERT'S ILLNESS

Royal Midshipman of H. M. S. Collingwood Is Landed at Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Aug. 31.—The hospital ship Rotunda landed forty sick from the British fleet. The invalids included Prince Albert, second son of King George, who was taken to a nursing home.

It was reported several days ago that Prince Albert was suffering from an attack of appendicitis and had been landed at a port in Scotland, where it was said his condition caused no anxiety. Prince Albert was attached to H. M. S. Collingwood.

PARIS PREPARES
TO RESIST SIEGE

Decree Orders Civilians to
Leave Military Zone Around
Fort—City Is Becoming
Entrenched Camp.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The French capital today advanced its plans to resist a siege by the German army. The city is being turned into an entrenched camp.

Following the decree issued by the military governor ordering residents of the district within the city's line of defence to desert and destroy their homes within four days, enormous stacks of food were placed within the state warehouse. The Bois de Boulogne presents a picturesque aspect. It has been transformed into a vast pasture filled with cows and sheep. The animals have been divided into groups and are guarded by reserves and drivers. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds 16,000.

The decree calling for the evacuation of the military zone around the forts was a formal notice, although army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of the forts and explained that the residents might be called on to destroy their property, which was deemed an obstruction.

Many of the houses in the line of the fire are those of poor people whose owners are now at the front. Many of these families lack resources and will be without fuel. Nevertheless they took the situation without complaint, although some addressed a petition to the military governor, requesting that he use the power vested in him only as a last extremity.

BALKAN STATES
PREPARE FOR WAR

ROME, Aug. 31.—The situation is becoming more serious throughout the whole Balkan Peninsula. All the Balkan States are getting ready to take part in the European conflict.

LOSSES WERE
NEARLY 900

Personnel of German Navy Is
Depleted in Heligoland Action—
British Destroyers
Did Deadly Work.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An official statement issued tonight says that of 1,300 men composing the crews of five German warships, sunk off Heligoland, only 230 were saved. The British casualties were two officers and twenty-seven men killed, nineteen seriously injured, and nineteen others slightly wounded.

The Liberty, one of the British destroyers which took part in the battle, was hit by a shell, which shattered her mast and tore away part of her bridge first of all and then smashed her searchlights and killed her commander, Lieutenant-Commander Bartlett, and William Butcher, his signalman. Their deaths were instantaneous.

Accounts of the battle say it was perfect in execution as well as in plan. Led by the Fearless, a small detachment of destroyers cut within the German lines and down between Heligoland and the German coast. An aeroplane sighted them and gave the news to the Germans, whose destroyers then came out. The British destroyers lured the Germans to the open sea, where other destroyers were waiting, spread out in fan shape.

Arcturion's Good Shooting

A small engagement followed, and then the German cruisers came out. The British light cruiser, Arcturion, after a sighting shot, set her range splendidly and hit the foremost gun of one of the German cruisers, the Dithmarschen. The Arcturion then fired a few broadsides at the enemy. Her practice was excellent. She hit a German cruiser, which at once burst into smoke and flames, but soon afterwards a German shell did some damage to the engine-room of the Arcturion.

The destroyers Liberty and Laertes fought a grand battle. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty. The Laertes was hit amidships. Another shot went through her funnel, her forward guns were damaged, and she received a shell in the dynamo room and a shell aft, which wrecked her cabin.

Many of the Germans landed from the British ships after the battle were wounded by revolver bullets. It is declared that the revolvers were used by German officers to prevent their men surrendering to the British boats which had put out to save them from drowning.

Scouting Movement

An official statement issued tonight, in describing the action between the British and German warships off Heligoland, says: "The principle of the operations was a scouting movement by a strong force of destroyers to lure the Germans from home and engage them in the open sea."

After briefly describing the sinking of the German cruisers the Mainz, Koeln and Ariadne, the statement continues: "Although only one of the enemy's destroyers were actually observed to sink, most of the other eighteen or

An Incident at
Waterloo Station.
A Sailor Taking
Farewell of His
Family

twenty boats rounded up and attacked were well punished, and only saved themselves by a scattered flight. "The superior gun power and strength of the British destroyers, ship for ship, was conclusively demonstrated. The destroyers themselves did not hesitate to engage the enemy's cruisers, both with guns and torpedoes, with hand-hood, and two of them got knocked about in the process."

IN THE WAR ZONE

From all the far-spread battle lines only bulletins of Napoleonic brevity have come in the last twenty-four hours. History is being made on three great fields of action—along 250 miles of French frontier, 300 miles of the Austro-Hungarian border and through wide areas of Austrian Poland.

Silence has covered Austria's war with Serbia for several days, but that has become a minor detail of the death struggle of the European powers.

The Russian front is the scene of events of the greatest magnitude, but amidst the claims and counter-claims of the belligerents there is such a vital difference that it is impossible to form an estimate to which the balance swings.

From Northern France the news appears to follow events by three or four days. The French Embassy announces that there has been hard fighting on the right wing of its Northern army near Metz since Friday, and also that the German forces are making progress in the La Fere district, which apparently constitutes the left wing of the allied forces, but that the French have reinforced them on the west. It further says that the French have been fighting both east and west of them and have brought the German movement to a standstill.

The Germans are believed to be forging another steam hammer for a heavy blow, and Great Britain anxiously awaits word of a great battle, in which her army may be a focal point. How far the Germans have spread into French territory it is impossible to learn. A rich country, with important manufacturing cities, is evidently in their grasp.

From Holland and Belgium come circumstantial reports that the Germans are moving part of their army by train back from Belgium. Apparently these troops are destined to meet the Russians, and if the reports are true, it may mean that the Germans feel strong enough on the French frontier to spare part of their force, or that they consider the repulse of the Russian invasion more important than throwing a great army into France.

SAMOA IS BRITISH

Apis Surrenders to Expeditionary Force
From New Zealand.

BATTLE RESUMED
ON ALLIES' FRONT

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An official statement issued in Paris and telegraphed to Reuters Telegram Company says:

"The situation in the main remains the same. After a period of calm, the battle has been resumed. A regiment of the enemy's infantry, endeavoring to cross [the stream], was almost completely annihilated."

LANDING TROOPS
NEAR KIAU-CHAU

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tientsin today says Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coast near Kiau-Chau.

HOLDING FIRM
UNDER ATTACK

Offensive Movement by Right
Wing of French Army Succeeds—
Results of Latest
Fighting Are Indecisive.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—"The progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on our left," says an official statement issued here tonight. "According to La Liberte, the Germans have penetrated a short distance further on the River Somme. The British, in conjunction with the French left, however, made a vigorous offensive. Further west, the French troops have checked the enemy's advance guards. At the other extremity of the line on the Meuse, the French are offering a strenuous and successful defence, which extends along nearly the whole front."

"Our offensive succeeded on our right, but was checked on our left. The Germans gained ground, as announced, toward La Fere. At any rate, we hold firm even under attack—a sure sign of the confidence of our army."

Must Come to End

General La Croix, former commander-in-chief of the French army, considers that the Germans are taking great risks in lengthening their lines of communication.

"One step gained by them in France is a step lost by them against Russia," he says. "My feeling is that the German advance must soon come to an end. He takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying: 'The Germans are weary of their turning movement on their right. We have replied by assuming the offensive at Novion Porcelin and at Guise. The result is indecisive. In the first direction, but our attack will be resumed.'"

General Pau was in Paris today for a brief visit to the Minister of War. He will return to the front very soon.

The number of popular restaurants for victims of the war is increasing. For one may be assured of a wholesome meal.

Count von Schwerin, nephew of the German Emperor, was among the prisoners sent towards the west from the zone of fighting. His hands and feet were chained because he refused to give his word that he would not try to escape. He had with him a reward given him by Emperor William.

SAMOA IS BRITISH

Apis Surrenders to Expeditionary Force
From New Zealand.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The official information bureau announces that Apia, a seaport of the Samoan Islands, and capital of the German part of the group, surrendered on the morning of August 28 to a British force from New Zealand.

Turnout in Albania

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Exchange Telegraph Company correspondent at Thessalonica, Italy, says that the Italian Government has arranged for the transportation of 15,000 fugitives who wish to leave Albania as soon as possible, as they fear anarchy. Prince William has asked Italy to leave the armored cruiser Mysauria at his disposal, as he may be forced to abandon the throne at any moment.

GENERAL BATTLE
IS IN PROGRESS

Russians Continue Steadily
Forcing Their Way Through
Germany and Austria—
Many Prisoners Are Taken.

KONIGSBERG IS
NOW INVESTED

Enemy Will Be Driven Beyond
the Vistula in a Few Days
—Desperate Fighting in
Galicia.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Desperate fighting continues along the Austrian frontier, says an official statement issued at St. Petersburg and telegraphed here by the correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company.

"In East Prussia," says the Russian War Office, "the garrisons and fortresses of Thorn, and Graudenz, east of the Vistula, are taking part with a large number of siege guns. We have taken 2,000 prisoners in the positions east of Lemberg (capital of Galicia)."

"Near Lodz, just south of the Vistula, the enemy lost 3,000 men and we captured four guns, a number of caissons of ammunition and nine guns abandoned by the Austrians when they crossed the Solok."

Regiments Surrender

"North of Tomachev we took 1,000 prisoners and surrounded and defeated the Hungarian fifteenth division east of Tomachev, entire regiments surrendering."

"The enemy is making his principal effort in the direction of Lublin (in Russian Poland, ninety-five miles southwest of Warsaw), where the fighting is fierce."

Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, declares, says the correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company, "that the Russian army, in view of their disloyal conduct and their use of explosive and flat-nosed bullets, have no claim to be treated with magnanimity, and, therefore, would be considered not as combatants, but as criminals, under the military law."

The Russian newspapers announce that German railways are preparing to transport troops from their western frontier against Russia.

General Battle

Scattered encounters in Eastern Galicia have developed into a general battle, extending 100 miles from the southern districts of Lublin, in Russian Poland, to a point beyond Lemberg, in Galicia, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail. He adds: "In East Prussia, the Germans have been driven further back. Their losses were particularly heavy at Muhlent, twenty-two miles southwest of Allenstein, and it is only a question of a few days when the Germans will be driven beyond the Vistula."

"Paris now reigns in Danzig, the population of which is fleeing to Berlin. As a result of the battle now being fought, it is expected to influence largely the whole campaign against Austria. The scant reports thus far received indicate that Russia is on the road to a decisive victory."

Siege of Konigsberg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The capture of Allenstein and the investment of Konigsberg, both cities in East Prussia, by the Russian armies was announced in a cable from the Paris Foreign Office today to the French embassy here.

OFFICIAL CAUTION

British Press Bureau Issues Warning
About Correspondents' Dispatches.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The official information bureau accompanied the publication of Lord Kitchener's statement on the situation of the British army in the field of battle. The bureau says: "The correspondents whose stories purport to be made up of personal experiences in battle line. The bureau says: 'The bureau has not found it necessary to forbid the publication of messages calling attention to recent operations, provided such messages neither give away military information nor disclose the organization or position of the troops.'"

"These messages, however, should be received with some caution. No correspondents are at the front. The information, however, honestly sent, is derived at second or third hand, from persons who often are in no condition to tell coherent stories, and are certain to be without the perspective which is necessary to construct or understand the general situation. It is hoped that the statement issued tonight will dissipate any apprehension caused by such reports and restore the necessary perspective to the recent operations."

BERLIN IS UNPERTURBED

German Press Considers Naval Action
Off Heligoland Is Without Significance.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch received here by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin gives an official statement concerning the naval battle off Heligoland. It says: "The naval engagement near Heligoland is treated by the press as being without significance and as an occurrence which cannot affect the general situation. The fighting took place apparently within range of the Heligoland forts, which, however, were unable to use their guns on account of the thick weather."

"The German Emperor and Empress met at Bad Naumburg yesterday at the residence of Baron von Helm. Their Majesties spent some time visiting the wounded and expressing their sympathy."

"The regiment may be leaving for the front at any time," said the Minister. "We are waiting for advice."

The Daily Colonist.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA



MILITARY MAP OF EUROPE

The essential strategic points are indicated on this map in the following manner:

- Trunk line railroads by ————
- Fortified places by a ★
- Rivers by ————
- Capital cities by a ☐
- The line of march of the German invading armies of 1871 by ————
- Mountain ranges by ————
- The line of invasion of Russia by Napoleon's army in 1812 and its line of retreat by X X X X X X

The location of the railroads is of vital importance, for the armies will depend upon them to transport the troops to the field of operations and to bring supplies to the soldiers. It will be noticed that the fortresses are located mainly on the frontiers, from which one would deduce that the powers feel it is necessary to prevent an invader from penetrating any considerable distance into the country. On each side of the boundary lines one will notice a series of fortified places.

From the location of these fortresses it is possible to learn which neighbor is feared most by each power. France, it will be seen, has by far the greater part of her forts on the German boundary and only a few on her southern frontiers. Italy has strongholds on the Austrian border and a few on the French boundary. Austria is strongest in the southwest and north. Germany has fortifications on both the French and Russian boundary lines. England apparently is depending upon the strength of her navy to prevent invasion and therefore has few fortified cities.

Detailed map of the Balkans published by W. and A. K. Johnson, A. J. Nystrom & Company, Agents.



